

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27, **ARDRAY**, British str., 1087, J. Thom, Wabun 21st Feb. Rice.—**JARDINE, MATHE-SON & Co.**

Feb. 27, **ROSETTA**, British steamer, 2039, J. F. Jephson, Shanghai 24th Feb. Mails and General.—**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

Feb. 27, **THALES**, British str., 820, H. Bathurst, Taiwanfo 23rd Feb. Amoy 24th, and Swa-

Feb. 27. Isis, British steamer, 1,588. Farrant,

Middlebro' 2nd Dec., Railway Plant.—
ORDER.
Feb. 27. TEHERAN, British str., 1,884, F. Cole,
Muji 22nd Feb., Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 27. APENRADE, German str., 850, Hohl-

manus, Canton 27th Feb, General—WILLIAMS & CO.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HATFIELD MASTER'S OFFICE:
27TH FEBRUARY.
Freij, Danish str., for Holow.
Wessington Hall, British str., for Hollo.
Hattan, British str., for Swatow.
Islen, British str., for Amoy.
Tacoma, British str., for Kobe.
Pompos, German str., for Katchintzin.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. SWATOW. German str., for Saigon.
Feb. 27. TAIKHOING. German str., for Swatow.
Feb. 27. MATTHELD. German str. for Hothow.
Feb. 27. ASSAM. British str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 27. MONKOUK. British str. for Bangkok.
Feb. 27. BENDO. Portuguese g.t., for Macao.
Feb. 27. PALLAS. British str. for a cruise.
Feb. 27. HANAN. British str., for Swatow.
Feb. 27. LUANG, British str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 27. LOKSANG. British str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 27. PEMETOS. German str., for K'ichinam.
Feb. 27. RIVERSDALE. British str., for Hongay.

Feb. 27, TACOMA, BRIDGE str., for Tacoma.
Feb. 27, WENNINGTON HALL, British str., for
Hilo.
Feb. 27, ABERCAY, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per *Rosetta*, str. for London from Shanghai.
—Misses Vaughan, and L. Moore. For Hong-
kong.—Mrs. M. Stevens, and Miss Brunet.

Per *Taeco*, str., from Telowano, 24th Inst.
and Mrs. Geo. Ede. Dr. and Mrs. Loyal Capt.
Barnet, Messrs. Barient, Porter, and Molver,
Misses Rickett and Arthur, and 241 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Taeco*, str., for Yokohama.—Mrs. Max-
well. For Tacoma.—Mr. Geo. F. Wesscott.
Per *Asam*, str. for Shanghai from Hongkong.
—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Harris, Mrs. Fowler and
child, Capt. Farrow, Messrs. A. J. How, T. S.
Baron, H. Sylva, J. A. Pond, J. W. Lea, H. C.
Hart, and D. A. Howard. J. Bennett.

Y. de Zingher, G. G. Howard, J. A. Lalljee,
W. Crawford, G. de Gussberg, J. A. Lalljee,
Chau Wing Kwan, Lee Kwan Ying, Lo Siu
Tsung, Lo Yuet Shan, Au Young Keng, Tong
Soy Chee and 2 sons, and Lo Cheng Chan.
From Trinidad.—Mr. Lindstram. From London
—Misses E. Black, J. Black, E. Black, Brown,
R. Brooks, Branscombe, D. Wallace and child.
R. Smith. Sons and Daughters. Masters. A. Hall

W. H. Guy, and Rev. J. Mathews.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. C. E. Aswood
Captain Barnett
Mr. F. H. Barnett
Mr. J. de Rego Barros
Mr. H. Bortolanger
Mrs. von Bonard
Mr. Bortolanger
Captain Bart. B. N.
Colonel Bart. B. N.

Miss L. Lindholm
Miss N. Lindholm
Mr. E. Lyall
Mr. J. McWilliams
Mr. J. E. Mase
Mr. T. Mitchell
Mr. T. Moray
Rev. J. M. Morton
Mr. J. Neel

Mr. H. S. Coleman	Mr. C. S. Nicholson
Mr. C. G. & servant	Dr. Oppenheimer
Mr. J. A. Egan	Mr. J. A. Egan
Miss J. J. Perry	Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Parpe
Dr. J. R. Putnam Cramer	Mr. C. V. A. Feil
Mr. A. A. Putnam	Mr. & Mrs. van der Pijl
Mr. E. Evelyn	ten and two children
Captain Parker, B. N.	Mr. E. Platt
Mrs. Parker and maid	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Egan
Mr. R. Parker	Mr. J. A. de la Porte
Mr. C. Flower	Mr. O. A. de la Porte
Mr. T. Gittins	Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Jackson
Mr. A. G. Grotz	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Egan
Mr. T. Holmes	Mr. H. Schomberg
Mrs. Holmes	A. A. Schomberg
Mr. H. Hester	Mr. F. P. Shaw
Mr. F. A. Johnson	Mr. F. E. Shea
Mr. J. Kingston	Captain Elliott
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. N.	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Whitman
Mr. J. Kirkwood	Mr. W. H. White
Baron & Baroness de	Mr. E. H. Withelm
	Mr. C. W. Withelm
Mr. J. E. Lambie	Capt. & Mrs. Wroblewski
Mr. & Mrs. O. W. Lindholm	Z. A.
Mrs. A. Lindholm	
HOTEL AUGUST HOTEL.	
Mr. & Mrs. John Andrew	Mr. G. Gschwind
& maid	Miss Hog
Mr. J. R. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Hoer

Mr. H. E. Boxshall	Mr. Inobbold
Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Browe	Mr. W. MacKwon
Mr. Har. Baot	Mr. C. Malach
Mr. B. H. E. Barden	Mr. H. F. Meyeriat
Dr. & Mrs. Canthia	Mrs. Van Nierop
Mr. S. F. Cardale	Miss Onyca
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Paul
Commander H. Coles	Mrs. Posie
with, E.N.	Mr. James Bankin
Mr. J. B. Connerly	Miss Stanlow

0	Mr. W. Davies	Mr. C. S. Taylor
0	Mr. H. Croft	
	WINDSOR HOTEL.	
00	Mr. W. G. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Holmes
00	Leah Antonio Arany	Mr. E. B. Joyce
50	Mr. & Mrs. John D. Barbour	Mr. C. Kavand
	Mr. F. Barre	Mr. E. Lawlor
00	Mr. Batobalar	Mr. Guillermo de Meneses
00	Mrs. Batobalar	Mr. L. A. Muir
00	Mr. A. Benlow	Mr. O. J. de Oliveira
00	Captain W. Benson	Mr. Francis C. Pedrozzi
00	Mr. Beusman	Mr. Louis Santos
00	Mr. B. Burgwardt	Mr. S. Schelle
00	Mr. G. Cation	Mr. R. Shinn
00	Vico-Com. P. Gavanilles	Mr. Thomas
		Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Lee

90	Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin	Mrs. Tyndals-Lea.
90	Baron de Günsburg	Master Gilbert Trudal
90	Capt. and Mrs. H. C. A.	Lea
90	Harris	Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin
90	Mr. G. Holmann	Mr. G. F. Wescott

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Triumph, Hangchow, A

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.


WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every half hour.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from 9.15 p.m.
to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
10.30 a.m. and 10.40 a.m.
Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., every half hour.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1894. [210]

NOTICE.

54 AWARDS
ON
SEWING MACHINES
SEWING MACHINE
CABINETS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
TAPESTRY MACHINES.

THE WINNER OF 54 AWARDS


WORK.
 Exhibited by the
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
 NEW YORK CITY.
 Just landed an invoice of SHOES, LEATHER
 and TAILORING MACHINES, FINE MA-
 CHINE OIL, NEEDLES of assorted Size
 and STITCHES.

To be sold Wholesale, Retail, and on Instalment Plan. Apply to
H. E. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
2, D'Aguiilar Street
Hongkong, 5th February, 1894.

offered; the girl again accepted, but her counsel insisted on the damages being lodged in the Court. He added, as an epilogue, that the moral of the suit was, the word of an humble actress had proved superior to the profession of the lawyer.

The betting odds are now "in favor" of Vaillant will beillotined. This conduct of the anarchists, as to the bringing up of his daughter, has disgusted public opinion.

Voltaire observed of the Basque language that "the Basques speak it, but they do not understand it." The Basques pretend they understand each other when they speak it."

THE SHANGHAI BRANCH OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

PROPOSED DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.
The Shanghai branch of the China Association has decided to send a delegation to England.

is working hard and well in the matter of the currency difficulty, as the following letter, recently issued, shows:—

China Association
Shanghai, 15th February, 1934.

The Committee of the China Association (Shanghai) has the honour to inform you that its branches in Japan, Hongkong, and elsewhere and also the Straits Association, and kindred institutions in the Far East, to the gravity of the commercial situation arising from the continued appreciation of gold.

The object of the Committee is to secure us the means to bring about a solution of the currency difficulty.

The evils which threaten our Eastern trade with extinction are due to the inability of the English people to realise the true position and

The sovereignty of India as a nation, and great commerce of England on which her export and import and shipping industries depend, are vitally involved in the strict recognition of the two metals which form the media of exchange throughout the world.

The fact is undeniable that until 1875 or thereabouts, gold and silver were in complete harmony; fluctuations in exchange were confined to fluctuations in the relative quantities of the two metals. The discovery of gold and silver mines caused more than temporary local convenience and loss capable of being guaranteed by bankers and merchants.

The arrangement which secured the parity of gold and silver then is equally possible now, although the changed conditions may require more elaborate machinery. The Monetary Commission of the United States in 1906, in its report on the gold and silver situation in the United States, said that the ratio between the two metals

[illegible]

ask itself whether it is through its own action that it is making the situation worse than it is at the present time, and that no other course is possible, and whether the Indian government might not propose a more realistic and more reasonable basis for being favourably considered by the new government. I am myself drawn to the conclusion that the home government is the greater obstacle, perhaps the only substantial obstacle, to the establishment of an financial agreement for the use of silver as money, without attempting to establish a monetary standard which would result from the anxiety of a further deepening of its currency in relation to its inability to pay.

With such an arrangement supported by a national agreement, it is perfectly certain that the monetary disturbance of the past twenty years could be corrected. This is the opinion of

The commercial prosperity of England during the existence of the bimetallic policy of other nations, and was not a consequence of her own gold monometallic system, is recognized by which is now beginning to cripple her own.

The time has now arrived when those who hold to the fallacy that England's commercial importance is due to her maintenance of a gold standard and utter rejection of silver, learn what stagnation in that policy means.

The foreign commerce of the Eastern countries, chiefly by British merchants and is caused by the English policy. The impression falls in England among those best informed

[illegible]

Total value of exports from China, Straits, and Japan	1,238,390	52.3%
China exports to Hackawau	29,306,400	
Straits 184,000	\$1,661,838	
Japan imports \$79,921,264 at S. 2c. 10d.	8,914,006	
Total value of imports into China, Straits, and Japan	58.4%	
Total value of the trade of China, Straits, and Japan	110.6%	

In these returns Hongkong, Bangkok, and Philippine Islands are not included owing to difficulty in procuring trustworthy figures but Mr. Beidie can scarcely be said to exag-

when he takes the total sum of the imports	
export trade of these places at \$29,000,000	
which may again be divided equally into ex-	
ports and imports. On this basis we have	
India - Exports	\$27,406,751
Imports	\$41,610,000
The Far East -	
Exports	\$68,204,343
Imports	63,400,000
Total trade-India	\$119,011,071 \$119,000,000
The Far East	\$136,755,681
	\$255,756,681

These statistics show the relative impor-
tance of Great Britain of the Indian and En-
glish markets for English manufactures. The
value of English goods comprised in these re-

cannot be accurately separated; though considerable. The demand by the Far East compared with the importation last calculated was 21 to 13.

The medium of exchange in these countries is silver employed in the shape of coin, as well as dollars, or as bullion; its purchasing power in these countries having throughout the history of gold appreciation remained practically unchanged.

When by means referred to silver was valued at a reasonable ratio with the gold currency of the West foreign commerce flourished and gave promise of enormous extension; the tie between the metals was dissolved, commerce became disorganised; each year seen greater difficulties; and at the present time the position has become such that the presence of gold means that the medium of exchange is

article of commerce produced in England, fall in gold and rise in silver price: it is unreasonable to conclude that the limit is reached. The manufacture and production of West and East continue in themselves practically unchanged: the cause of the trouble, which

